

THE LINK BETWEEN.

HOWARD GLYNDON.

Just before I go to sleep,
I whisper a word to your name,
Pause I, would I could give you
You are doing just the same.

This I promised unto you,
When we sat side by side;
I with all my heart and soul
Opened on you and wide.

Far-off sounds of laughter came,
Faintly through the open door;
We but thought that each should look
On the other's face no more.

And how dear I was to you,
I could measure by the pain
That overflowed me when I thought,
"We shall never meet again!"

But I pushed my heart and said,
Looking forth in your eyes:
"One thing I can do for you,
Though I am not overwise."

"I will take your name to God,
As surely, every night,
For your safety and well-being,
Help to keep your memory bright."

Standing up, you took my hand—
Yours were cold as any stone—
You said: "Oh, how hard to part
And be ever more alone!"

"But, if nightly thoughts may cross,
Travelers' twist you and me,
Comforted, a little space,
Shall each exiled spirit be."

Every night I say your name,
Softly, piteously, to God;
I would turn my face your way,
But the world is very broad!

And I wonder, half asleep,
While I try your name to God,
If your heart is with me there—
If you send a thought to me!

PRESIDENTIAL STRAWS.

BLAINE'S LETTER.

THE BLAND BLAINE SPEARS—HE REVIEWS
THE SITUATION POLITICAL—HIS VIEWS ON
THE CURRENCY QUESTION, FREE TRADE
AND CANADIAN RECIPROCITY—A GOOD WORD
FOR GRANT.

A special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune from Boston, gives the letter of Speaker Blaine to the chairman of the convention, which recently recommended him for congress. The letter is dated the 4th, and is as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—I avail myself of the earliest moment of leisure, after my return from Washington, to reply to your favor of the 20th of June, communicating to me the flattering intelligence of my unanimous nomination as the candidate of the republican party for representative in the Forty-fourth Congress from the Third district of Maine. The resolutions to which you invite my attention are so generally acceptable to the people of the district that no issue will be made on the matters embraced in them. The currency question, at one time threatening to divide parties, and, what would be far more serious, to divide sections, is in process of a happy adjustment, partly by wise and temperate enactment, passed by a large majority in both branches of Congress and approved by the President, but more largely by the operation of a law which is more powerful than any legislation can be. In these remarks I am indeed but repeating in substance the resolutions of your convention, and I gladly adopt as my own the leading declaration of the series, that it is the imperative duty of the national government to return to specie payments, as soon as wise statesmanship can safely reach that result; but while our political opponents in Maine will not seriously contest any position taken by us, they have themselves chosen to raise another issue on which we will not be slow to differ from them. The democratic convention in denouncing their respectable candidate for governor, adopted, with suggestive unanimity, the following resolution, the leading article in their revised political creed:

"Resolved, That a protective tariff is a most unjust, unwise and wasteful mode of raising the public revenues. It is one of the most poignant and fruitful sources of the corruption in administration. We, therefore, the democracy of Maine, in convention assembled, declare for free trade, and in favor of an unfettered and unrestricted commerce."

"This advanced position, now formally and boldly taken by the Maine democracy in their State Convention, receives additional point and meaning by the letter of the gubernatorial candidate, Mr. Thibault, who, in accepting the nomination, specially approves the foregoing resolution, and intimates his endorsement of the lowest form of revenue tariff only 'until we shall be educated up to the idea of equal, direct, and, therefore, moderate taxation for

THE SUPPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT," and until this idea shall be brought into practical operation. If there were the slightest danger of the democratic party, with this avowed policy, coming into power, the dangers ahead would be truly appalling; but, as no such calamity impends, we may be allowed to examine with more coolness the wild absurdity of the proposition. You will observe that the issue proposed is not the old and familiar one between those who advocate a tariff for protection and those who wish duties imposed only for revenue. That is an issue as old as the levying of imports, and with occasional exceptions, has been determined by the latitude and longitude, or by the differing interests which change of section and varying forms of interest have developed, but the Maine democracy assume that all tariffs are more or less protective, and hence they are hostile to them, and pronounce for free trade, pure and simple, absolute and without qualification; or, to quote their own words, for "an unfettered and unrestricted commerce." For some years past, to deal in round numbers, the federal government has been collecting a revenue of \$300,000,000 from internal duties, and two-thirds from tariff duties. It is now proposed by the Maine democracy to abolish all these duties, have absolute free trade, with an unfettered and unrestricted commerce. In other words, the Maine democracy propose to raise the \$200,000,000 in gold coin, now obtained from tariff duties, by direct taxation, or by a system of excises, which might prove even more oppressive than direct taxation itself. There is no other mode open under the constitution by which the money can be raised than the two named, if the tariff be abandoned and Mr. Titcomb, declares for direct taxation. Now if the money is to be secured by direct taxation, as Mr. Titcomb proposes, it will be found to be

MAINE'S GREAT MISFORTUNE
that the constitution requires the tax to be levied in proportion to population, and not according to wealth, but if, against Mr. Titcomb's policy, the direct tax were avoided, it would be necessary to have, instead of it, a system of excises as onerous and odious as human ingenuity could devise. A heavy internal tax would inevitably be levied upon all manufactures, and, indeed, upon all the products of the field and forest, the shipyard and the quarry, and every form of industry would be burdened and borne down by the exactions of the tax-gatherer, and these grievous hardships would be imposed on our own people in order that the foreigner might have the benefit of our markets for our products without duty and without tax. Our lumber interests, embarrassed and oppressed, would have to compete with the un-

taxed products of the Canadian forests; our manufacturers would pay taxes for the benefit of European fabrics; our ship-building would be destroyed by the taxation, which would render it incapable of competing with provincial bottoms, and, under the magic spell of democratic free trade, our people, for the first time since the foundation of the government, would be thrown open to the whole world. "Taxation in all forms is one of the burdens of civilization, but instead of ameliorating its severity, and, if possible, getting from such compensating advantages as wise legislation can provide, our Maine democracy propose to make it to the last degree oppressive to our own people, and beneficial only to the alien and the stranger. To the people of Maine, at this moment, these extravagant declarations are not only a well-known fact, but the authorities of Canada are trying to negotiate with our government for a reciprocity treaty, which, like its illustrious predecessor and namesake, maintains the reciprocity all on one side, and is a treaty of unequal terms, which was terminated in 1894, was cruelly oppressive to the people of Maine, and inflicted upon our state during the 11 years of its existence a loss of \$50,000,000. It presented the very singular anomaly of giving to the Canadians the control in our own markets, of certain leading articles, on terms

FAR MORE FAVORABLE than our own people had ever enjoyed. The utmost stretch of the divine command is to love our neighbor as ourselves, and I can see nothing in personal duty or public policy which should lead us to prefer Canadian neighbors to our own people. The treaty of reciprocity now proposed is understood to embrace the admission of Canadian vessels into the American registry, and the full enjoyment of our coasting and lake trade. Thus the shipbuilding and commercial interests of the United States, reviving so prosperously of late, and just recovering from the terrible blows dealt by British-built cruizers during the war, are to be stricken down by giving advantages hitherto undreamed of to the very power that inflicted the previous injury, and the democratic party of Maine have pledged themselves, in their State Convention to the policy that includes this side of the Atlantic, the interests of our state, and their candidate for governor has fully committed himself to the extreme doctrine announced by the convention. The form of reciprocity proposed by the government of the Dominion of Canada lacks every element of the seductive side which it is sought to represent to our people. What is it? Why, simply this: That if the United States will agree to admit certain Canadian products free of duty, Canada will agree to admit certain American articles free of duty. But the class of men to whom the class to be injured in the United States are expressly distinct and separate, having nothing in common, either in locality, industry, or investment. To compensate the surrender of one interest in this way by the advancement of another, has no more element of reciprocity than it than for A to give a pair of horses for B, because C took possession of a yoke of oxen belonging to D. To illustrate: If the United States will agree to admit Canadian vessels to American registry and the coasting trade, Canada will admit our ships, and will have the right to trade with us, but we will have no right to trade with them. In this, you will observe that Canada gets the full advantage both ways, while the United States, for a possible enlargement of a petty trade, consents to subordinate and sacrifice an interest that represents our distinctive nationality, in all climates and upon all seas; an interest that has

GIVEN MORE AND ASKED LESS of the government than any other of similar magnitude; an interest more essentially American, in the highest and best sense, than any other which falls under the legislative power of the government, and which asks only to-day to be left where the founders of the republic placed it nearly a century ago. "Against the whole policy of adjusting revenue questions by the treaty-making power, I desire to enter, on behalf of my constituents, one emphatic protest. The constitution gives to the house of representatives the sole and exclusive right to originate bills of revenue, and this great power should be kept where it can be controlled by the direct vote of the people every two years. It may very well be that sundry articles of Canadian produce should be admitted free, or with diminished duty; it may well be, also, that Canada should and does advantageously admit certain articles from the United States free of duty. Let each country decide the question for itself, independently, and avoid the logging feature of a treaty in which it will inevitably happen that certain interests will be sacrificed in order that others may be made. Let us simply place Canada on the same basis with other foreign countries, taxing her products or admitting them free, according to our own judgment of the interest of our own revenue and the pursuits and needs of our people, always secured in order that the government be in family matters, charity begins at home, and that he who proclaims not for those of his own house is worse than an infidel. "Pardon the length of this letter and let me indulge in one additional observation. The republican party, always true to the interests of the nation, has peculiarly been true to the steadfastness with which it has upheld the interests of Maine, but especially now, because of the dangers that would ensue from the triumph of an opposing organization, holding such pernicious principles as are openly declared by the democratic party in their state convention, and by their candidate for governor. Under all the trials and discouragements resulting from the financial panic of 1873, the administration of General Grant most successfully repaid the large sum of \$27,000,000, thus reducing the public debt nearly \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year just closed. The republican congress, co-operating with the president in the good work of retrenchment, has laid down the appropriations for the next year by the large sum of \$27,000,000, thus responding, with zealous care, to the popular demand for economy. Faithful in all its great trusts, with achievements grander and nobler than were ever wrought by any other administration, able and ready at all times to reform abuses in its own ranks and to correct the wrongs of others, the republican party appeals again with confidence to the people. Very respectfully yours,
(Signed) J. G. BLAINE.

The comet, which is discernible in the northern sky, promises, according to the calculations of Mr. Henry M. Parkhurst, of New York, to become a much more interesting object than we had anticipated. He ascertained that on the 25th of June it will be 3,000,000 miles long, and that it will increase in length one-tenth each day, and actually strike the earth on the 20th or 22d of the present month. If any unusual atmospheric or other disturbance occurs about that time, our readers will understand the cause of it. Mr. Parkhurst says, however, it will amount to no more than a brilliant auroral display in the northern heavens.

President Grant and family reached Long Branch Saturday morning. It is the intention of the president to return to Washington every two or three weeks during the summer to transact such business as may require his presence at the capital.

CONGRESS AND CONGRESSMEN.

THE MEMBERS DECLINING A RE-ELECTION—THE CAUSES OF THIS DEFLECTION—THE PERVERTED METHODS OF CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION—PARTY APPOINTMENT AND ITS SERVICILITY.

The New York Times has an editorial on the above subject, which is entitled to a thoughtful consideration: There has been an unusual number of withdrawals from congressional life announced this summer. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, the leader of the House so far as the House can be said to have a leader, and a member for eighteen years, declines a re-election. Mr. George F. Hoar, a very talented man, and one who has taken special interest in a class of social questions that is quite likely to engage much more attention in the future than it has had heretofore, also declines to return. His brother, Mr. E. Rockwood Hoar, a man of unusual fitness for the trying duties of legislative life under existing conditions, refuses a re-election. Mr. Freeman Clarke, of our own state, and Mr. Philletus Sawyer, of Wisconsin, both extremely useful, are reported to be about to retire to private life. Nor have we seen any announcement of the introduction to congress of equally good representatives to take the place of those who are going. The retiring of so many experienced and able men from congress suggests the question whether membership of that body is as attractive as it should be to those who are best qualified to discharge its duties. No one who approaches this question with fairness can deny that there are some features of the method of doing business in congress calculated to make a congressional career

EXCEEDINGLY DISTASTEFUL. One of these is the extent to which parliamentary usage—a system devised to facilitate the fair and efficient transaction of business—is perverted to selfish purposes. Some of our readers will remember the disgraceful trick by which the Geneva award bill was passed through the Senate with one of its most important provisions entirely opposed to the views of the Senate as expressed in committee of the whole. This was effected by the aid of the absence of a good many senators, at a late hour, to force a vote, and refusing control of the measure to those who, being in the majority, were clearly entitled to it. Others will recall the ease with which Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, has several times secured the passage of bills which he had no right to pass, by the aid of the judiciary committee, reports which that committee had never authorized, and to which it had been directly opposed. Numerous instances of resort to this treacherous and unseemly use of parliamentary tactics occurred during the late session, but those to which we have referred are sufficient to indicate one of the repulsive features of congressional life. Upright and honorable men enter with some reluctance on a struggle in which chicanery can so often defeat their best efforts. Another fact which unquestionably renders congress less attractive to our best men is the peculiar arrangement of the times of election, which, to some extent, makes it difficult to obtain from the people

A DIRECT VERDICT on a representative's course. For instance, the most important question of last session was that of finance; but it is by no means certain that that question will be at all prominent in the forty-fourth congress. Before that body meets there will be another session of the present congress, at which decisive action on finance may be taken. The consequence is that it is difficult to obtain the verdict of the people on the policy supported by its representatives on financial questions, unless in very exceptional cases. Obviously, the difficulty would be much less if the election were to immediately precede the entrance of the representative upon his office. Everything which weakens the direct relation between the general course of a representative's conduct and the selection of a candidate into the hands of interested politicians, which, beyond doubt, the effect of the fact to which we have just alluded. And this brings us to what, after all, is the greatest obstacle in the way of securing a more direct and honest election. It is office-mongering. In spite of all that has been done in reform of the methods of appointment, and especially since the open hostilities of congress to that reform, a large part of the time and strength of members of congress is still consumed in

GETTING PLACES FOR THE POLITICIANS in their district. It is almost useless for any man to refuse to devote himself to this tedious and wholly unworthy business. The system is so firmly established as a system, the practice is so uniform, and the power of politicians to hamper those who refuse to take part in it is so great, that resistance is seldom successful. A member may refuse to use his influence to obtain office for improper men; but in that case there remains the task of deciding who are and who are not improper men among the crowd of applicants; and the more conscientious a man is, the more he will find the less time he has for the really important duties of his office. To this state of things many of the best men in congress have borne testimony times without number. One of the ablest representatives from this state, Mr. Gordon, has particularly been true to the sentiment and vigorous Congressional action will put an end to it. The effect of this evil is not only to repel our best men from congress, but it also tends to weaken the influence of the people in the selection of their representatives; and this is one of the most unfortunate features of the present system. The tendency is not only to make difficulty in getting good congressmen, but to disgust the people with the whole system, and to depend absolutely on maintaining a general and intelligent participation in politics, it is plain that the conversion of congress into a body of dealers in patronage is as dangerous as it is repulsive.

GORDON AND SPENCER.

A CONGRESSIONAL SQUABBLE—A CARPET-BAGGER MEETS HIS MAN AND BECOMES HIS ENEMY FOR LIFE.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Herald gives a refreshing version of a little affair during the closing scenes of congress: As various accounts of the difficulty between General Gordon, the senator from Georgia, and Spencer, the carpet-bagger, who, through fraud and villainy, enjoys the right to misrepresent our sister state of Alabama in the Senate, have been going the rounds of the newspaper press, a Herald reporter, learning that General Gordon had returned to his home, called upon him, and gathered the following statement of facts in reference to it: General Gordon received a letter from the Hon. John Forsyth, of Mobile, requesting him to see that the bill for the removal of his disabilities be taken up and passed. The bill had been reported favorably by the committee, but, under the rules of the Senate, could not be taken up except by unanimous consent. General Gordon called it up, "as supposed that there could be no one who would object." He was interrupted by a man who called himself, Spencer, said, "I object." General Gordon, who was sitting near Spencer, said to him: "Spencer, why is this; what objection can you have?" He replied: "I object. I hate him. He has abused me in the columns of his paper, calling me a carpet-bagger, thief, blackguard, etc., and I

intend to give him something to hate me for."

The General replied, "Spencer, I am astonished at you; you certainly do not intend to be so childish as to give the Senate of the United States, and allow your hatred of an individual to control your vote? If I had a personal enemy, similarly situated, I would take pleasure in being the first to rise and show him that I was above such petty vindictiveness."

Spencer said, "That may suit you, but it is not my way of dealing with an enemy."

The General replied, "Well, Spencer, we will not discuss the matter. You and I have different views, but I give you fair notice that I intend to pass this bill before the day is over."

In less than half an hour afterwards, amid the confusion and pushing and hurrying to get bills through, the General got Carpenter to recognize him, and Spencer, who was either absent or not paying attention, failed to hear the bill called. It was read, and Carpenter, the President pro tem, said: "If there is no objection the bill will be considered read a third time and passed." The General then took it, carried it to the house, had it enrolled and brought back and signed; and when it was announced Spencer

JUMPED TO HIS FEET

and moved to have it reconsidered. General Gordon at once offered to allow him to be heard if he would state publicly his reasons for objecting; but Carpenter cut off further debate by announcing that "It was too late, as the bill had been enrolled and signed, and had already gone to the President for his signature." Spencer, who by this time had worked himself to a fever heat, said:

"I will go to the President of the United States and stop it there!"

"Gen. Gordon said: 'And so will I go to the President,' and at once disappeared, following Spencer, who, rushing up to where the President was signing bills, surrounded by the Cabinet and a number of Senators who had followed to see the fun, he said:

"Mr. President, the bill for the relief of John Forsyth, for he is a scoundrel!"

General Gordon, who was so full of laughter as secretly to be able to control himself, said, "Mr. President, it is only a personal spite which I am venturing to express. The President by this time comprehended the situation, looked up, and, smiling blandly, said, 'Gentlemen, save yourself further trouble the bill is signed.'"

Poor Spencer was whipped, and, turning fiercely on Gordon, he said to him, "I shall endeavor to personal account for this conduct. I have always treated rebels courteously, but you can't run over me, if you did fight in the war."

The General, who in the best humor imaginable, said, "Spencer, calm your troubled spirit; you will see light before the president comes outside," and left "the presence" closely followed by Spencer, who continued to reiterate his determination to be revenged, but the general only replied, "Spencer, you are joking, I know you are in fun."

"No, I am not, sir, and you will see."

Whereupon General Gordon told him, with a resolution which he understood, "This thing has gone far enough, and if you really mean what you say, I assure you that you can hear from me whenever I am called for."

This ended Spencer, and he went off, saying, as he did so, "I am your enemy for life." This last assertion overwhelmed General Gordon, and it is doubtful whether his nerves have yet recovered the shock of being deprived of this noble senator's friendship.

A STRANGE SUICIDE.

THE CAUSE OF THE TRAGEDY—FROM JOKING WORDS TO THE DEATH SCENE.

The Buffalo Courier of the 8th, gives the facts concerning a double tragedy near that city: A startling double tragedy occurred in the town of Elma, on the Clinton street road, some fourteen miles from this city, about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The principal in the affair, John W. Standart, a young man, a light, agreeable and well-to-do citizen, was engaged as a farmer and a country grocery keeper. He was about 25 years of age, of temperate habits, and the only apparent reason for his singular conduct is to be found in an attack of nervous depression, the foundation of which was laid by a slight ailment of the heart, which he had contracted some years ago. Helen Standart, who was severely though not necessarily fatally wounded, was 22 years of age; her maiden name was Williams, and she also belonged to a highly respected family in the neighborhood. The couple had two pretty children, girls of the respective ages of five and three, and a half, and their domestic relations were not known to be other than of the happiest. According to her testimony, elicited by Coroner Bacon, who was notified of the tragedy soon after its occurrence, and immediately proceeded to the scene, accompanied by Drs. Walsh and Briggs, Standart

THREATENED SELF-DESTRUCTION

in the morning, when the wife, in a half-battering way, suggested that he do so at once, and she would follow his example, as she could not live without him. This seemed to temporarily check his purpose, and he proceeded to his business, but the grocery store which was attached to the dwelling, about eleven o'clock she asked him to get her some water for the washing in which she was engaged, and in reply he entered the store room adjoining the grocery in which his wife was, and drawing a single-barreled sawed pistol, aimed it at his head. Mr. Standart sprang to his side and grasped the weapon to prevent his carrying the implied threat into execution. In the struggle which took place the weapon was discharged, the ball passing through her right hand, lacerating it severely, and entering the body about an inch above the mouth on the right side, inflicting a painful wound. She fell to the floor on the discharge of the pistol, when he immediately produced a razor from his pocket, and drawing it across his throat with earnest force, fell alongside her, the blood pouring from the gaping wound which proved fatal in a short time. The wounds of the wife are not severe, but the terrible nervous shock has prostrated her to such an extent that fears are entertained for her life.

KENTUCKY TO INDIANA.

The following graceful compliment to our honored governor is from the Shelbyville (Ky.) Courier: It is not a common thing for our county to have "a real live" governor in her limits, and especially one so thoroughly alive and of such national reputation as his excellency Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana. Consequently it was with a few pleasure that we accepted an invitation to spend last Sunday at Mr. Ben. J. Shouse's, in company with the great senator of the past, the great governor of the present, and the great future of the future. Leaving town at an early hour, our party, consisting of Messrs. F. M. Morton, D. J. Baker, R. C. Tevis, J. C. Beckham, M. T. Carpenter, and the editor, arrived at its pleasant destination in time to be introduced and begin to feel comfortable before dinner was announced. The governor and his wife had arrived the previous evening, having accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Braden, relatives of the host, from Indianapolis. The governor was found to be a plain, genial gentleman of some fifty summers, medium height, massive head, and features indicative of quiet determination and the best good humor, while the suavity in mode was perceptible in every word and every movement. He was a very sympathetic something that ever captivates the masses, and enables the professor to "run ahead of his ticket."

UP IN THE AIR.

A BALLOONIST'S PERIL.

THE INFLATION OF THE BALLOON AND HIS ASCENT—THE PERILOUS DIRECTION OF THE AERONAUT—CAUGHT ON A CHURCH STEEPLE—THE BRISK VOYAGE OF MR. OSMENT.

The Brookville (Ont.) Recorder gives the following detailed account of the perilous position in which Prof. Squires, the aeronaut, was placed on Dominion day: At 5 o'clock p. m., Prof. Squires attempted to ascend with his balloon, the Atlantic. The starting point was court-house square. The professor regarded the situation as particularly dangerous in a high wind, as the square is flanked on each side by lofty buildings, including the court-house, Bank of Montreal, and W. M. Church. During the afternoon the balloon, which was being inflated with hydrogen gas, was the center of attraction, and at the time of starting fully ten thousand people had assembled to witness the voyage in mid air. The Atlantic is constructed of a peculiar quality of muslin, very thin and soft in texture, but when inflated, capable of holding the gas. The netting which envelops the balloon is double and twisted silk, and the ropes by which the netting is attached to the basket are about 3/4 of an inch in diameter. The basket is constructed of strong wicker work, being about three feet in diameter and two feet in depth. The ropes by which it is attached to the balloon are woven in so as to pass completely in under the same. During the day several small balloons were sent up to show the direction of the wind. From experiments thus made it was shown that the principal danger was the Bank of Montreal, the W. M. Church. Prof. Squires was determined to remove the balloon from the place where it was inflated, to a point nearer the court house, with the expectation that the Atlantic would pass to the north of the spire. The cargo in the basket consisted of a large bag of sand, weighing each about 50 pounds, a grappling-iron, to which was attached a strong rope, and Prof. Squires, who was to start on his 18th voyage among the clouds. All being in readiness, orders were given to cast off. The balloon was a rush, and the multitude grew silent as the untidy Atlantic, being freed, swayed backward and forward, and slowly rose from its resting place to make another voyage in the ethereal blue. A steady gale had been blowing all day, but its strength was not apparent until the balloon struck the current of air above the house, and crept, crept, it away with the breeze, and swept on at a rate of at least 15 miles an hour. It course was directly for the steeple of the W. M. Church. The professor at once

PERCEIVED THE DANGER, and could have avoided it by throwing out a bag of ballast, which would have given him sufficient buoyancy to have passed over the steeple, but unfortunately the square below was crowded with thousands of spectators, and a bag of sand thrown out would have crushed some person below. The sand was thrown out in small quantities, and the balloon swept upward and onward, but unfortunately not swerving from its dangerous direction. It became apparent that the balloon would strike the spire, the watching, anxious, breathless multitude awaiting the shock with compressed lips and blanched cheeks. With a tremendous rush the Atlantic struck the apex of the spire, and another instant parted in twain. At the same moment the basket containing the daring aeronaut crashed against the spire some 20 feet below. Seeing, as it were, instant death before him, Prof. Squires threw one hand forward to avert as far as possible the same time allowing his body to sway in the opposite direction. The crash of the collision sounded over the square, now silent as the grave. As the balloon collapsed and the gas escaped, it was seen that the netting had caught on the point of the spire. A moment of breathless suspense followed, as the professor sought to grasp the wisper ran around—the collision has killed him! Then a slight movement, and the basket began to slip. It was evident that the netting was giving way. Women grew white with terror; brave men trembled. At a sudden time the professor above the earth, was a fellow being hanging by a few threads above and around him, the glittering steeple shrank with him, below the cold stone battlements of the tower, on which to fall was instant death. A pause, and the basket had evidently been arrested in its downward course. Squires was seen to grasp the netting; the rope rose, he might be saved. The moment he struck the spire there was a rush for ladders and ropes. Without number were the plans suggested to save him from death. But at this moment brave men were clambering up the inside of the grim tower, determined to save a man, and a small window directly below the eaves of the tower opens directly beneath where the basket was suspended, but unfortunately it was very contracted, and it did not seem possible for a man by any means to squeeze through the aperture. But in a few seconds a man was seen to push through the window, and a board was pushed out of the lower portion of the opening, the end on the inside, being held by men within.

TEEN BEGAN A STRUGGLE; it was apparent that a man was endeavoring to crawl through the narrow hole out upon the board. The clothes were torn from his person in the attempt, but inch by inch he gained, and at last was seated on the board directly below the basket. The situation was one of great danger. Should the netting give way, the basket in its descent would catch the daring man and hurt him, together with Squires, into eternity. At his appearance there was a cheer that made the welkin ring again. The heroic man who thus risked his life to save a fellow-being in distress was Arthur Osment. It was seen when Osment stood up that he could only reach to the bottom of the basket, and that he could not assist Squires from his perilous position. The main body of the net-work had caught on the northern side of the spire, only two or three small cords having passed around the other side, and these when the basket slipped became slack. The least motion on the part of Squires would have precipitated him upon the stone steps below. Osment spoke to Squires, who requested him to place his shoulder under the basket, thus being done, Squires caught hold of a slight oval projection on the spire, which offered a slight hold, and thus helped to support the basket. At the instant Mr. Andrew Stevenson appeared at an opening in the spire above Squires. The opening consisted of a small trap door, and was not discovered for some time. Another cheer went up as Stevenson came out upon the spire, reached down a hand and firmly grasped the aeronaut and slowly drew him up to a place of safety. The suspense was over and Squires was saved. Stevenson displayed great presence of mind and courage, and deserves well the praise that was showered upon him. On Squires perceiving a person above him he being done, Squires caught hold of a slight oval projection on the spire, which offered a slight hold, and thus helped to support the basket. 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